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extensive on the greater coverts; wings and tail olivaceous dusky, the outer tail-feathers with white inner webs; bill black; feet dark. It was perfectly silent.—GEORGE E. HIX, *New York City*.

**Myrtle Warbler at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in January, 1905.**—In 'The Auk' for July, 1904, I gave data of the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*) wintering at Cape Elizabeth. During the past winter I watched the place closely to see if the birds would winter there again. A flock of six, at least, was seen there on Christmas day, 1904, but no more were observed until January 15, 1905, when two were seen in the same locality, about half a mile from where the birds lived in the winter of 1904-1905. January 29, two Myrtle Warblers were seen in the same field. After that the place was visited on several occasions, but not a warbler was seen during February. A Northern Shrike, however, made a stopping place there, and it may be that he had something to do with the absence of the warblers. April 16, one Myrtle Warbler was seen, in full breeding plumage, only two hundred yards from the locality, and I am inclined to think it was one which had wintered there, as not a single individual of the species had been seen in migration up to that date, and it was ten days or more before migrant Myrtle Warblers began to make their appearance.—W. H. BROWNSON, *Portland, Maine*.

**Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) Nesting in Lancaster, Massachusetts.**—On May 21, 1905, Herbert Parker, Esq., Dr. Ernest Codman, A. E. Harriman and I visited a spruce swamp in the northern part of Lancaster. This swamp covers an area of about forty acres. It is filled with fairly good-sized spruce trees. There are a great many old up-rooted trees throughout the swamp. Calla lilies (*Calla palustris*) are very abundant and there is a great quantity of rhodora (*Rhododendron rhodora*) in the openings.

After tramping for awhile, listening to *Dendroica virens*, *D. maculosa*, *D. pensylvanica*, *D. blackburniæ*, *D. cærulescens*, *D. coronata*, *Mniotilta varia*, and *Compsothlypis a. usneæ*, Mr. Parker said he heard the song of a Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). We all went to the spot. The bird was in full song; but even then we never suspected that it was nesting. After going a short distance, looking over each up-rooted tree as a matter of form, Harriman flushed a bird out of an up-rooted stump and looking down, discovered the nest with five eggs. The bird was very tame and remained close by her nest, moving her tail up and down like a Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*). I told him to shoot her, which he did.

On examining the root we found an old nest a little above the present one, which the bird had evidently used last year. The eggs of this set proved to be nearly three quarters incubated.

Not over two hundred yards from the first nest, Dr. Codman flushed another bird from her nest, which contained five eggs. This nest was